Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1860. VOL. 33, NO. 48.

Poetry.

DIXEY'S LAND.

Away down south in de fields ob cotton,
Cinnamon seed and sandy bottoms,
Look away, look away,
Look away, look away.
Den 'way down south in de fields ob cotton,
Vinegar shoes and paper stockings,
Look away, look away,
Look away, look away.
Den I wish I was in Dixey's land.
Oh-oh, oh-oh,
In Dixey's land I'll take my stand,
And live and die in Dixey's land.
Away, away, away,
Away down south in Dixey.

Pork and cabbage in de pot,
It goes in cold and comes out hot.
Look away, look away,
Look away, look away,
Vinegar put right on red beet,
It makes dem always fit to eat.
Look away, look away,
Look away, look away.
Den I wish I was in Dixey's land,
Oh-oh, oh-oh,
In Dixey's land I'll take my stand,
And live and die in Dixey's land.
Away, away, away,
Away down south in Dixey.

Old massa and I am glad,
He's lost de one he thought he had;
Look away, look away,
Look away, look away.
If he comes back, which I know he'll do,
Massa make him dance till he is blue.
Look away, look away,
Look away, look away.
Den I wish I was in Dixey's land,
Oh-oh, oh-oh,
In Dixey's land I'll take my stand
And live and die in Dixey's land.
Away, away, away,
Away down south in Dixey.

A nigger up in a great big tree,
Looking right strate down at me,
Look away, look away,
Look away, look away,
I up wid a stick and I hit him in the eye,
And I made dis little monkey cry.
Look away, look away,
Look away, look away.
Den I wish I was in Dixey's land,
Oh-oh, oh-oh,
In Dixey's land I'll take my stand
And live and die in Dixey's land.
Away, away, away,
Away down south in Dixey.

A nigger in a bushel measure,
Was tickl'd to death by swallowin' a feather.
Look away, look away,
Look away, look away.
De doctor tried to fotch him to,
But he found out it warn't no go.
Look away, look away,
Look away, look away.
Den I wish I was in Dixey's land,
Oh-oh, oh-oh.
In Dixey's land I'll take my stand,
And live and die in Dixey's land.
Away, away, away,
Away down south in Dixey.

HOW THEY FALL.

It is seldom that a young man sets out in life with the determination of living viciously. His intentions are correct enough, but he is weak. He mingles with men older than himself, with whom it is gratifying to his vanity to associate. He finds among them habits of thought, expression, and action, which in his very soul he loathes; but he is weak—how can he resist the evil? Nay, how can he avoid taking part in it, unless he wishes to make himself appear singular, and becomes the subject of his companions' ridicule? By degrees the unfeeling or obscene conversation of his companions becomes less disgusting and more palatable, still at length, words that at first would have his cheek tingle with shame or stung his conscience with remorse, become the woof of his conversation. The licentious thought, the coarse expression, the blasphemous oath, is welcomed with a smile, and he is ready to sneer at others, whose moral nature is still too sensitive to allow them to do the same—From being an unwilling hearer he soon becomes a willing partaker, and the advance is rapid to glorifying in it, and himself becoming the tempter to others, to lead them in the same path he has himself trodden. It is by this weakness—this moral cowardice—that we are led into sin, despite the promptings of our hearts we despise the man by whom we are led, but we come at last to applaud their sentiments and adopt their tone.

A person complained to Dr Franklin of having been insulted by one who called him a scoundrel.

Ah, replied the doctor, and what did you call him?

Why, said he I called him a scoundrel, too.

Well, resumed Franklin, I presume you both spoke the truth.

THE LAST ACT OF ALL.

"Ned Buntline," in his recollections of a visit to Nashville, tells the following:

One evening, shortly after the close of the Mexican war, I found myself at the old 'inn,' once kept by the noble Ferguson, in company with Frank C., Bill N., and two or three other friends who had with me faced death on the plains of Mexico, and afterwards 'reveled in the halls of the Montezumas.' We had dined together, and the wine had not been ale; therefore we felt inclined for any kind of fun which might present itself.

A young man, of very plausible address and most genteel appearance, had in some way got into the company, and though from some words which dropped I knew he was a gambler, I contented myself with avoiding any conversation with him, letting the rest do as they pleased in regard to him. I heard them call him Morford, and afterward learned that he came from a respectable stock.

After we had drunk a few glasses at the bar to 'top off' with, a walk was proposed; and Morford volunteering to show the boys some fun, was selected as pilot. This did not please me overmuch, but I would not let any whim of mine break up the party, and so I went along.

We visited various saloons in Union and other streets, and Morford, thinking he had matters in the right train, started, at the head of the party for the faro rooms of Sam B., one of the heaviest gamblers in the city, situated in Water street aforesaid.

We were passing a long brick building, but a short distance below the bridge, when a succession of screams, evidently from females, and other indications of a general row, fell upon our ears. As the noise came from the brick building, we were not long in making an entrance thereto, and in a moment witnessed one of the most disgraceful scenes that man can ever look upon.

Two frail women were engaged in a beastly fight, while other brutes, in the garb of men and women, were encouraging the combat.—The scene did not last long, for Morford, with a cry of horror, sprang forward, and dashing the combatants apart, drew one of them towards him.

'Good Heavens! Pauline—you here?' he exclaimed, in a voice of agony.

'Yes, Henry,' replied the girl, whose personal beauty was great, notwithstanding the evidence of intoxication, and whose likeness to himself was striking, 'you broke father's heart by turning gambler, and I thought I'd finish the work—"

She never finished the sentence that she had commenced.

With a wild cry of despair, the young man drew a pistol from his pocket, and before a word could be spoken, or a hand raised to interfere, her brains bespattered the wall where she stood. And while yet the report echoed through the room, and the stifling smoke rose over her body, the young gambler cocked a second barrel of his revolver, and coolly saying, 'Good bye, gentlemen, I must go with my sister,' fired and fell a corpse beside the body of his victim.

It turned out to be true that she was his sister, and this was the first knowledge he had of her having, like himself, departed from the path of honor and virtue.

Our fun was over for that night, and we went back to our quarters a sobered and saddened set of men. None of us will be likely to forget that tragedy while life lasts. Young folks take warning.

A Lady Editor on Kissing.—Miss Belle Phillips, evidently a very sprightly young lady, has charge of a department in one of our literary exchanges. She is a very dashing writer, talking just as she feels, and feeling, we guess, just about right. Listen to her:

"We got such a raking about our thoughts on kissing, that to spite some folks we now will tell them what we don't like. We don't like to be importuned for a kiss until all our patience is gone. We don't like to threaten bashful men to kiss them. Goodness me! how it frightens them. They turn pale and red, and, finally, like some simpering school girl turn their heads aside as if they really thought us in earnest. Well, we'll tell you that if we were in their places, no young lady under the sun should threaten to kiss us and not do it. We saw a young man kiss a lady's picture once, and she present; now we wouldn't have done that, and we told him so. Kiss a cold miniature picture, when the original was sitting before us, with rosy red lips and dedant eyes? No, never. 'Jacob kissed Rachel,' is the earliest record we believe of a love kiss, though we feel assured that long before this, this luxury was indulged in. In olden time people used to greet each other with a real hearty kiss, but fashion has substituted the formal bow, or the shaking of hands. Poor exchange, we say. Mark Antony resigned the world for a kiss. Our poets have written some of their sweetest lines in praise of kissing. We humbly beg our friends, those who are insensible as not to feel the pleasure of a kiss, not to pester themselves in picking us to pieces, because we have thus expressed ourself. If they do, we'll pay them back. There is one thing pretty certain, there's only one objection we would raise to kissing—if any one wishes to know, let them inquire through the Herald. We do not condemn kissing, but if any one was to attempt to kiss us—well, never mind the rest."

The subscriptions raised in France for the relief of the Syrian Christians amount to 404,165 francs.

A Laughable Story.

The Mobile Register is responsible for the following mirth provoking incident:

For twenty-three years old Jake Willard, has cultivated the soil of Baldwin county, and drawn therefrom a support for self and wife. He is childless. Not long ago, Jake left the house in search of a missing cow. His route led him through an old worn out patch of clay land, of about six acres in extent in the centre of which was a well, 25 or 30 feet deep, that at some time, probably, had furnished the inmates of a dilapidated house near by with water. In passing by this spot, an ill-wind lifted Jake's 'tile' from his head, and maliciously wafted it to the edge of the well, and in it tumbled.

Now Jake always practiced the virtue of economy and he immediately sat about recovering the lost hat. He ran to the well, and finding it was dry at the bottom, he uncoiled the rope which he had brought for the purpose of capturing the truant cow, and after several attempts to catch the hat with a noose, he concluded to save time by going down into the well himself. To accomplish this, he made fast one end of the rope to a stump hard by and was quickly on his way down the well

It is a fact, of which Jake was no less oblivious than the reader hereof, that Ned Wells was in the dilapidated building aforesaid, that an old blind horse, with a bell on his neck, who had been turned out to die, was lazily grazing within a short distance of the well.

The devil himself or some other wicked spirit put it into Ned's cranium to have a little fun, so he quietly slipped up to the old horse and unbuckled the bell-strap, approaching with slow measured "ting-a-ling" to the edge of the well.

"G——d dang that old blind horse?" said Jake, "he's a comin this way sure, and ain't got no more sense than to fall in here. Whoa Ball."

But the continued approach of the "ting a-ling" said just as plainly as words that 'Ball' wouldn't whoa. Besides, Jake was at the bottom resting, before trying to 'shin' it up the rope.

"Great Jerusalem!" said he, "the old cuss will be a top of me before I can say Jack Robinson. Whoa! dang you 'Ball,' whoa!"

Just then Ned drew up to the edge of the well, and with his foot kicked a little dirt into it.

"Oh, Lord!" exclaimed Jake, falling upon his knees at the bottom. "I'm gone now, whoa. Now I lay me down to sleep—w-h-o-a Ball—I pray the Lord my soul to—w-h-o-a, now.—Oh! Lord, have mercy on my poor soul. Whoa, Ball.

Ned could hold in no longer, and fearful Jake might suffer from his fright, he revealed himself.

Probably Ned didn't make tracks with his heels from that well. Maybe Jake wasn't up to the top of it in short order, and you might think he did'nt try every night for two weeks to get a shot with his rifle at Ned. Maybe not. I don't know. But I do know if Jake finds out who sent you this, it will be the last squib you'll get.

A NEW SOCIETY.

Old men and young men, women and children, are admitted as members, if they possess the following qualifications:

1. They must devote their whole attention to other people's business, and entirely neglect their own.

2. When they hear a scandalous report about a neighbor or a friend, they must not eat, drink or sleep, until the chief officers of the society are informed of the same.

No person shall become a member unless he or she is a person of leisure; and can loaf about town, or make about seventeen calls a week, and watch the actions of the people generally, and be ready to report at headquarters the slightest intimation of a report.

The following are some of the bylaws and regulations of the society:

Art. 1. This society shall be known as the Tattle and Gossipping Society. The principal and ruling officers shall be as follows: One great liar and two lesser ones, three tattlers and four gossippers, any one of which will constitute a quorum, and shall have power to transact business at any time.

Art. 2. If any member of this society shall be found guilty of knowing more about his own business than that of his neighbor, he shall be expelled forthwith.

Art. 3. Any person belonging to this society who makes a practice of telling the truth two or three times, shall be expelled without a hearing.

Art. 4. Any member who does not report regularly what his neighbors residing within three doors of him have for dinner every Sunday, and for tea every time they have company, shall be cut off from the rights and privileges of this society.

Art. 5. If any member of this society shall see, hear tell of, or even suspect that a young man has waited on a lady twice, he must report them as already married, or to be married soon, or he shall be looked upon as no tattler, and shall be fined to the full extent of the law, for any such misdemeanor.

Art. 6. Any man or woman who shall neglect their own business to take the trouble to circulate about town scandalous reports which they know to be false, shall be deemed by all respectable citizens as Commander in Chief of said society, and shall be looked upon as such by all its members.

The following is an exact copy of a notice posted up in a New Jersey town:

Lost—a calf red. He had a white spot on one of his behind legs. He was a she-calf.—I will give three dollars to everybody what will bring him home.

A POSITIVE WITNESS.

It is of Warren, the author of "Ten Thousand a Year," that this sharp practice in the examination of a man accused of swearing falsely in a will case is related. It shows great dramatic power unconsciously exhibited in his business.

The prisoner being arraigned, and the formalities gone through with, the prosecutor, placing his thumb over the seal, held up the will, and demanded of the prisoner if he had seen the testator sign that instrument, to which he promptly answered he had.

'And did you sign it at his request as subscribing witness?'

'I did.'

'Was it sealed with *red* or *black* wax?'

'With red wax.'

'Did you see him seal it with red wax?'

'I did.'

'Where was the testator when he signed and sealed this will?'

'In his bed.'

'Pray how long a piece of wax did he use?'

'About three or four inches long.'

'Who gave the testator this piece of wax?'

'I did.'

'Where did you get it?'

'From the drawer of his desk.'

'How did he light that piece of wax?'

'With a candle.'

'Where did that piece of candle come from?'

'I got it out of the cupbord in his room.'

'How long was that piece of candle?'

'Perhaps four or five inches long.'

'Who lit that piece of candle?'

'I lit it.'

'What with?'

'With a match.'

'Where did you get that match?'

'On the mantle shelf in the room.'

Here Warren paused, and fixing his large deep blue eyes upon the prisoner, he held the will up above his head, his thumb still resting upon the seal, and said, in a solemn, measured tone:

'Now, sir, upon your solemn oath, you saw the testator sign that will; he signed it in his bed; at his request you signed it, as a subscribing witness, you saw him seal it; it was with red wax he sealed it; a piece of one, two, three, or four inches long; he lit that wax with a piece of candle, which you procured for him from a cupboard; you lit that candle by a match which you found on the mantle shelf?'

'I did!'

'Once more, sir; upon your oath, *you did?*'

'I did!'

'My lord, *it's a wafer!—Blackwood.*

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.

Every candid observer of human nature will freely admit that woman exerts a powerful influence over the human family. Without woman to encourage man, he would falter before great and responsible undertakings, and yield to difficulties. This may appear doubtful to many at first view, but I ask you to look at the history of all classes of good men. What do you hear them say? "Had it not been for the warning voice of my dear mother, or sister, or female friend, I would be ruined, irretrievably lost; but, by heeding her timely warnings and faithful admonitions, and by the help of God, I am saved from the gambler's cell, or the drunkard's grave." Thus they speak.

The true woman, in her different relations to man as a mother, sister or wife, has a more potent influence over him than he is often willing to give her credit for. Many a man has been applauded and honored with fame, when a part of it, at least, might have been bestowed upon a female relative.

Look at Washington, styled the "father of his country." What would he have been with only a commonplace mother? She was a true—not loud and boisterous—but a good christian woman—just such a woman as every mother should be. She considered it her duty to minister daily, to her son's spiritual welfare, and never neglected to inspire him with high, noble, virtuous views of life, and she lived long enough to see her son great, good and successful on earth. Happy woman! But all women are not such. "Deluded by ignorance and seduced by sin," they became quite the reverse. And the world is the worse for it.

O, woman! pause and ponder over your situation and duties. Mother, feed that little son or daughter by your side with food convenient for him or her. Sister, learn and perform a sister's office toward your brother.—Wife, properly companion your husband; be a helpmate to his soul, and you will all reap your reward in due time.—*Rural American.*

About Thirty.—Mr. Charles Cist, who took the census of the Fifth Ward in New York, this year, tells a good anecdote of a conversation between himself and a married lady, which will bear repeating:

'Madam, what age shall I put you down at?'

No direct answer.

'How old is your husband?'

'Sixty-one.'

'And your eldest son?'

'Twenty-seven.'

'And the next?'

'Twenty-one.'

'And how old do you call yourself?'

'I do not know my age exactly, but it is about thirty.'

'Did I understand you, madam, that your eldest son was twenty-seven?'

'Yes.'

'You must surely, then, be more than thirty?'

'Well, sir, (quite snappishly,) I told you about thirty; I can't tell exactly; it may be thirty-one or two, but I am positively not over that!,

Robert Fulton, the Inventor.

Among other anecdotes of the first experiments of Robert Fulton, the following, from the pen of R. N. Haskins, of Buffalo, has been lately published.

Some twenty years since, more or less—for I cannot fix the date with more certainty—I formed a traveling acquaintance upon a steamboat on the Hudson river with a gentleman, who, on that occasion, related to me some incidents of the first voyage of Fulton to Albany, in his steamboat, the Clermont, which I had never met with elsewhere.

"I chanced," said my narrator; "to be at Albany, on business, when Fulton arrived there in his unheard of craft, which everybody felt so much interest in seeing. Being ready to leave, and hearing that his craft was to return to New York, I repaired on board and inquired for Mr. Fulton. I was referred to the cabin, and I there found a plain, gentlemanly man, wholly alone, and engaged in writing.

"'Mr. Fulton, I presume.'

"'Yes sir.'

"'Do you return to New York in this boat?'

"'We shall try to get back, sir.'

"'Can I have a passage down?'

"'You can take your chance with us.'

"I inquired the amount to be paid, and after a moment's hesitation a sum, I think six dollars, was named. The amount in coin, I laid in his open hand, and with his eye fixed upon it he remained so long motionless that I supposed there might be a miscount, and said to him, 'is that right, sir?' This roused him as from a reverie, and as he looked up at me the big tear was brimming in his eye, and his voice faltered as he said, 'Excuse me, sir; but memory was busy as I contemplated this, the first pecuniary reward I have ever received for all my exertions in adapting steam to navigation. I would gladly commemorate the event over a bottle of wine with you, but really I am too poor, even for that, just now; yet I trust we may meet again when this will not be so.'"

The voyage to New York was successful, as all know, and terminated without accident.

MOTHERLESS.

Motherless! There is a wail in the very sad, slow word. What an infinite, mournful meaning it has—a meaning to be felt, but far, far too profound for the poor compass of words.

One by one friends drop away from our sides and we feel all the different degrees of desolation and bereavement. But though with pale lips we may have echoed the word "lonely" many a time and oft, as the sods fell upon the still bosoms and folded hands of our best beloved, and life, robbed of its love treasures, may have seemed almost too worthless for its daily exertions, we never, never can know the full meaning of that sad word nor feel the uttermost reach of the heart's bereavement, till the grave has covered from our sight the form and face and eyes we first looked upon with conscious affection. When we are motherless we are alone, for no other friend can fill the void a mother's loss creates—no other love can supply the place of that which has gone from us here forever.

The saddest grief-notes in the dispason of sorrow have been wrung from human hearts by a mother's loss. Manhood and womanhood mingle their voices in the cry, and little children and youth of all ages re-echo it. Even the wail of the infant, as yet unconscious of a loss that never can be supplied, has a prophetic sadness in its tones that is like no other sound of human grief.

Dick, a darkey in Kentucky, was a notorious thief. On one occasion, Mr. Jones, a neighbor of Dick's master, called and said that Dick must be sold out of that part of the country, for he had stolen all his (Jones') turkeys.—Dick's master could not think so The two, however, went into the field where Dick was at work, and accused him of the theft.

'You stole Mr. Jones' turkeys,' said the master.

'No I didn't, Massa,' responded Dick.

The master persisted.

'Well,' at length said Dick, 'I'll tell you, massa; I didn't steal dem turkeys, but last night when I went across Mr. Jones' pasture, I saw one of our rails on de fence, so I brought home de rail, and, confound it, when I come to look, dare was nine turkeys on de rail!'

Western Politics.—'Do you support Abe Lincoln?'

'No, sir!'

'Do you support Douglas?'

'No, sir!'

'Do you support Bell, then?'

'No, sir!'

'What! do you support Breckinridge?'

'No, sir!' shouted the screamer; '*I supports* Betsey and the children, and it's mighty hard screwin' to git along at that, with corn only twent-five cents a bushel!'

Spicy.—The following passages at arms has taken place between the Petersburg, (Va.) Press, (Loco.) and the *Intelligencer*, (Union.)

"Democracy survives."—*Press.*

"So does the devil."—*Intelligencer.*

"And as both are now fairly in the field for the next campaign, "choose ye whom ye will serve."—*Press.*

"Of two evils choose ye the least." "We'll take the devil."—*Intelligencer.*

'Bill, I'm fascinated with Miss Million.'

'With her personal charms?'

'Yes, with her purse-and-all-charms.'

The past year has been one of great prosperity to the farmers, who should therefore remember the poor—printers'

Agricultural.

A Cure for Glanders.—A few years ago I had a very valuable horse which had the glanders, which lasted some twelve or eighteen months, and so badly that I offered to sell him for $15. He could be heard to breath from fifty to one hundred yards every breath; indeed we could not sleep well, so distressing was his breathing, the stable being close by.—I determined to kill or cure, so for experiment. On Monday I gave him as much dry calomel as would lie on a ten-cent piece; on Wednesday I did the same; on Friday I gave it again; on Saturday he could not bite a pumpkin; on Sunday morning I looked in his trough and found at least one quart of old mattery scales, with a mixture of matter, all in a lump. From that time he breathed easy, and never was troubled again with glanders; it was a perfect cure. I worked him in my buggy for two years after that and traded him as a sound horse to a neighbor, who was familiar with the disease all the time he had it. He was slightly salivated, and was as good afterward as before. A neighbor tried the remedy with equal success.—*Cor. Southern Planter.*

To Prevent Skippers in Hams.—In a communication to the *Cotton Plant* says—"There, is according to my experience, nothing easier than to avoid the skipper and all other worms and bugs that usually infest and often destroy so much bacon. It is simply to keep your smoke house dark, and the moth that deposits the egg will never enter it. For the last twenty-five years I have attended to this, and never have my bacon troubled by any insect. I have now hanging in my smoke house hams one, two, and three years old, and the oldest are as free from insects as when first hung up. I am not aware of other causes for the exemption of my bacon from insects but simply the fact that my smoke house is always kept dark. Before adopting this plan, I had tried many experiments, but always without success, or with injury to the flavor of my bacon. I smoked with green hickory—this is important, as the flavor of bacon is often utterly destroyed by smoking it with improper wood.

India Rubber Waterproof Varnish.—A writer in the *Scientific American* says:

"I have used a solution of India rubber and turpentine for about twenty years, as a waterproof varnish for my boots and shoes: I make the applications before blacking is put on, or else remove the blacking by water. When the leather is moist I take the solution of India rubber and apply it with a rag, taking care to rub it in; then I put the boot in a moderately warm place until the whole is absorbed. The process is repeated twice, or until the pores of the leather are filled, when the surplus is wiped off. In a few days afterwards blacking may be put on, and the leather will polish well. By this method of treating my boots I make them not only water-tight, but much more durable, and the leather is always kept soft and pliable. I treat every pair of new boots in the manner described, and affect a considerable annual saving thereby."

How to Save Sweet Potatoes.—The other day, while conversing with three gentlemen, the conversation turned on sweet potato keeping, and the following was the plan recommended: Take boxes three by four feet, and put three inches of dried oak leaves on the bottom, then one layer of potatoes, alternating till the box is filled within six inches of the top, and that six inches must be packed with leaves, and be sure to keep the three inches all round the inside of the box packed tightly with leaves; then put the cover on, dig a hole in the ground four inches larger than the box, put two strips in the bottom two inches thick, and then put dry leaves all around it, and on the top put enough to make it one foot high; then put on one foot of earth, forming it roof-shape.

Mutton vs. Pork.—We mean to repeat a a thousand times, or at least till what we say shall have some effect upon our countrymen, that a pound of lean, juicy mutton can be produced for half the cost of the same quantity of pork; that it is infinitely healthier food, especially in the summer season. We have nothing more delicious than smoked mutton hams, of the South Down breed of sheep, Venison itself is not superior.—*Farmer.*

The Art of Agriculture.—A great deal has been written and said about the science and art of agriculture, but for practical guidance the whole thing is in a nut-shell. It consists in these two rules—make the land rich and keep the weeds down. If any person who tries to raise any plant will follow these rules he will succeed, and if he does not follow them he will not succeed.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Nov. 30, 1860.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OYER—Editor and Proprietor.

The last Gazette is sorely exercised in trying to account for the defeat of its party in Bedford County, at the last election, when we carried the County by 281 votes over the Reading ticket, and by 181 votes over all opposition. It trys to make it appear that the diminished vote of its party since the October election was caused by its voters staying at home. The cause of the diminished vote of its party is as follows: At the first election nearly every Bell man (and there were 86 of them) voted for Foster, and they voted for their own candidate at the last election; a great many of its friends who voted for Foster changed to Lincoln at the second election, and some few stayed at home, as they always do. We lost as many voters on account of our triumph, as the Locofoco party did on account of its defeat. Why, the Bell men gave them the County at the first election. If they had voted for us, as they did for the Locofocos, we would have carried the County, high and dry. As a matter of course, we leave to the Gazette the gratification of showing the causes of its party's defeat. *We* have had some experience in these things ourself, and can appreciate its pheelinks!

As to the typographical mistake that Lincoln had 181 votes over Foster, it may make the most of it. We had written it "over all," and the compositors made it Foster. The table in our paper of that week, and the article itself showed it to be a mistake. In the same paper in which it attempts to make capital against us in regard to this oversight, in an article headed "Nullification in Pennsylvania," in which it attempts to libel the North, it says, "some nine or ten of the *Southern* States" "have passed laws or had judicial decisions nullifying one of the compromises of 1850, the law for the rendition of fugitive slaves." Now this is a lie, whether it intended to say *Southern* or Northern.

EDINBURG REVIEW.—The October number of this splendid Review has been received.—Its contents are, "Recent Geographical Researches;" Memoirs of the Master of Sinclair;" "Max Muller's Ancient Sanscrit Literature;" "Grotius and the Sources of International Law;" "The Churches of the Holy Land;" "The Grand Remonstrance;" "Scottish County Histories;" "Brain Difficulties;" and "The United States under Mr. Buchanan."

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, for October, has also been received. The contents are, "The Brazilian Empire," "Deaconesses;" "Public School Education;" "Wills and Will-making, Ancient and Modern;" "Eliot's Novels;" "Arrest of the Five Members by Charles the First," "Iron-Sides and Wooden Walls;" and "Competitive Examinations." These articles are all powerfully written, and these Quarterlies are among the greatest in the English language. They are also cheap, and nearly every one can afford to subscribe for them. Price $3 a year, for any one of the four great British Reviews; $5, for any one and Blackwood; and $10, for all four of the Reviews and Blackwood. Address, Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton St., New York.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—We neglected to notice in our last, that the new M. E. Church, at Bloody Run, was dedicated on Sunday week. The Dedication Sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Crever of Cumberland, in a discourse of great eloquence and power. In the afternoon, a very able sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Conser. Mr. Crever also preached in the evening. The Church is a very beautiful edifice, and is called "Barndollar Church," in honor of the venerable Jacob Barndollar, who built it at a cost of over $4,000, and presented it to the congregation. The whole community owe him a debt of gratitude for the munificent gift.

The ceremonies were superintended by the Rev. C. Clewer, the pastor in charge.

The traitors at the South—with the "aid and comfort" of those at the North, like the Bedford Gazette, who are making excuses for their treason—continue their agitation. It has resulted in a great financial pressure in South Carolina, their Bank paper being sent back, and credit often refused, (for who wants to trust those who breathe out repudiation of all compacts?) This may cause some trouble to Northern Banks, who should decline to furnish the sinews of war to those who set themselves up as a foreign people.

It is believed President Buchanan will take a true stand upon this new phase of Nullification, in his forthcoming Message to Congress.

We issue our paper earlier than usual, this week, in order that all hands may observe Thanksgiving Day, according to law.

MR. COBB SHOULD BE TURNED OUT.—The St Louis News, a Bell and Everett paper, does not like the retention of Mr. Cobb in the Cabinet. It says: "Mr. Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, denies the report that he intends to resign his seat in the Cabinet. At the same time he openly abets the Secession movement in Georgia, the object of which is to sever his native State from the parent Confederacy, and erect it into a foreign power. At this moment, Mr. Cobb is an avowed enemy of the Union of which he is a Cabinet Minister, and as soon as Georgia shall have withdrawn from the Confederacy, he will be a foreigner. Is it right that such a man should be a member of the Cabinet? During the Nullification strife in 1832, Mr. Calhoun resigned the Vice Presidency to side with his State. But Mr. Cobb is incapable of such an act of delicacy and consistency. He clings to his office in the Union at the very time that he urges his State to withdraw from the Union."

WHAT SHOULD WE DO HERE?

Under the above caption, the New Orleans True Delta has an article to show that, if Louisiana secedes from the Union, as the vote of the country parishes would indicate her temper to do, the city of New Orleans should secede from Louisiana and set up an independent community for herself. The Delta announces itself as with those who believe the people of New Orleans can best preserve their rights and their liberties, their prosperity, tranquility and freedom, by setting up for themselves, and cutting loose from the entanglements inseparable from a combination of interests so diverse and principles so incompatible as are those excitements between populations strictly commercial on one side, and exclusively agricultural on the other.

Douglas carries New Jersey by 3,000 majority.—*Gazette.*

This is only another of the *Gazett's* falsehoods. The three Douglas electors may have been elected by that majority, but they were voted for by the Breckinridge men, the Bell men, and the Douglas men. The whole seven *fusion* electors would have been elected, had the Douglas men, stuck to the ticket, like the others.

BEDFORD LYCEUM.

The members of the Bedford Lyceum will please assemble at the Court House, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of reorganizing said Lyceum. All persons interested in its success will please attend.

"WILMOT'S DISTRICT" nobly redeemed their pledge for 10,000 majority for Lincoln, as follows:

	Lincoln.	Fusion.	Douglas.	Bell.
Bradford,	7,091	2,188	2	22
Susquehanna,	4 470	2,548	2	6
Tioga,	4,754	1,277	11	9
	16,315	6,013	22	37
	6,072	22		
		37—6,072		

Lincoln over all 10,243

In 1852—before Douglas & Co. violated the Missouri Compromise—this same District gave Pierce 2,465 maj. over Scott—a change of 12,708 votes in eight years!

An act of retraction has been done to Mr. Gerritt Smith by the New York Democratic Vigilant Association, in withdrawing the charge they made a year ago, that Mr. Smith was implicated in the instigation of the John Brown raid. They say:

"We are now convinced that there was no ground for such connection, and we therefore take this opportunity to make the correction, and to express our regret for the error and for the wrong done to you.

"It seems proper that we should also say that the address in question was chiefly compiled from articles in the newspapers, and that before its publication we were assured that its statements were correct."

It is said, per contra, that some time since Smith commenced suit for slander against these gentlemen, and that they have settled by writing this letter and paying $1,000 each, which sum Mr. Smith intends to devote to charitable purposes.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—The different military companies of this city met at their armories last night, when Gen. Frost gave them Gen. Stewart's final orders, which were to proceed at once to the frontier.

Several speeches were made by the officers.

Quite a number of recruits outside of the companies enrolled themselves for the campaign.

The Brigade, about 600 strong, will leave at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, by an extra train to Syracuse, and thence proceed across the country to the scene of the disturbances.

We learn that the Bank of Commerce, in this city, in consequence of the high prices of exchange and inability to procure coin, closed its doors yesterday (Wednesday) morning.—While we are somewhat surprised at this intelligence, we are yet satisfied that the parties engaged in its management have done their utmost to prevent the result. The suspension may possibly prove only temporary; but, if otherwise, we believe all accounts will be fully liquidated.—*Erie Gazette.*

The Bedford Gazette, a rampant Democratic print, attributed Curtin's large majorities in Erie and other Counties to the "importation of voters from New York." What will it say now, in the face of the fact that Lincoln's majority is nearly FIVE HUNDRED larger in Erie County than Curtin's? Where were *they* imported from? The charge was not only wholly unfounded, but supremely ridiculous.—*Erie Gazette.*

Reports and Rumors from Washington.

We take from the mass of Washington correspondence now found in our exchanges some of the reports and rumors which find circulation in the Federal capitol:

THE PRESIDENT ON SECESSION.

There is no division in the Cabinet on seeession question. So far from it, no consultation has yet been had upon it; so the President himself declares.

In an interview this evening between the President and some ardent secessionists, Mr. Buchanan took strong grounds against secession without resorting first to conciliatory measures.—He could not believe that the mighty West would permit the mouths of the Mississippi to be held by a foreign power, which both Louisiana and Arkansas would become in case of their withdrawal from the Union. "South Carolina," he said, "wishes to enter into conflict with me, a conflict with myself—and upon the drawing of the first drop of blood to drag other Southern States into the secession movement." The President did not intimate what he would do in that event. He admitted that the South had suffered great wrongs at the hands of the North; but the federal compact was not to be broken up precipitately, and without reasoning and reflection. He would first appeal to the North for justice to the South, and if it was denied them, 'then,' said the President, emphatically, "I am with them."

All the reports received by the President from the South are of the gloomiest description. He says: "I see no gleam of sunshine yet."

The question of the acceptance or non-acceptance of the resignation of the South Carolina office holders is still in abeyance. None of the resignations have as yet been definitely acted upon. The resignation of United States Marshal Hamilton, of South Carolina, was received to-day by the President, and placed on file for future consideration.

The President does not appear to be much concerned about the proceedings of the coming session of Congress. He is of opinion that it will not be so violent as the last.

The usual semi-weekly sittings of the Cabinet are being held, and no more.—*New York Herald.*

VIEWS OF THE CABINET.

That a difference of opinion exists among the members of the President's Cabinet touching the right of a State peaceably to secede, is known by every well informed person here; but that this difference of opinion has led to any unpleasant difficulty in Cabinet meeting, is wholly untrue. Nor are the Cabinet divided, as stated in the Herald's despatches. Gov. Floyd is erroneously represented as defending the right of and favorable to secession, while Gen. Cass is very open in his opposition to it; yet the latter does not believe the Union can be kept together by force.

The right of President Buchanan to entertain and carry out his own views is not questioned by any Cabinet officer, and he is preparing these views for his Messge. While he will deny the right of peaceable secession, he will show that he has no legal power to prevent it. Independent of the difficulty of there being neither Federal Judge nor Marshal in South Carolina, the acts of 1795 and 1807, the only acts in force on the subject, give him no authority for using either the militia or the Federal forces to enforce the execution of the United States laws, after Congress has been in session thirty days. The power must come from Congress. Such is the view of Mr. Buchanan, after a thorough examination of the subject by himself and Attorney General Black, and on this he will act, without objection on the part of his Cabinet, sensation despatches to the contrary notwithstanding.

The impression is more firmly fixed here to-day than ever that a dissolution of the Union is inevitable. I am satisfied that the Cabinet has little hope of the reverse. The enlarged edition of the John Brown raid, now going on in Kansas, will still more inflame the public mind at the South, and the impression is that unless the Northern States put down the brakes at once, the train must run off the track with a general smash up.

Death of Henry K. Strong.

Hon. Henry King Strong, of this city, died suddenly yesterday afternoon, at the St. Lawrence Hotel. The intelligence will be learned with sorrow by a large circle of acquaintances here and throughout the State. Mr. Strong was in his 64th year, having been born March 23, 1797, at Pittsfield, Mass. Having received a liberal education, he was for some years principal of a seminary at his native place.—When twenty-seven years of age, he removed to Harrisburg, in this State, where he studied for the bar, and was admitted to practice.—But we are not aware that he ever pursued that profession. He started a weekly newspaper called the *Pennsylvania Intelligencer*, which he conducted for some years, earnestly supporting the Whig cause. For several years he was State Librarian, and about the year 1844, came to reside in Philadelphia, remaining here ever since, except for a short period which he passed in Illinois. The coal lands of this State had received much of his attention, and he had large interests in the Schuylkill, Dauphin and other coal districts. It is doubtful whether any man in the State was better informed concerning coal property than Mr. Strong. He was elected to the Legislature from this city, in 1854, 1855 and 1856, during the last named session having been chosen Speaker. Last year he was again elected to the House of Representatives. He made a most valuable member, and his opinions carried with them weight. During the election canvass of the present year, he devoted himself to the cause of Curtin and Lincoln, and contributed much to their success. He was a gentleman of great intelligence, a sound politician, and a man of liberal and generous impulses.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

PITTSBURG, Nov. 23.—The Banks of this city, with the exception of the old Bank of Pittsburg, suspended specie payments to-day. The Bank of Pittsburg pays specie on all its liabilities, as it did during the suspension of 1857.

GOVERNOR WISE.

NORFOLK, Nov. 23.

Ex-Governor Wise has offered his services to Governor Gist, of South Carolina, in case of an emergency, and if not required by Virginia.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION—MEETING OF LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.

OFFICE-HUNTERS AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22, 1860.—Mr. Hamlin, Vice President elect, arrived this morning, and took quarters at the Tremont House, where Mr. Lincoln is stopping. At about ten o'clock this forenoon they were introduced to each other, it being the first time they have met since their nomination. Although they were once members of the same Congress, Lincoln in the House and Hamlin in the Senate, they never before formed an acquaintance, or even had an introduction. Mrs. Lincoln, attended by Mrs. Dodge, of Springfield, Mrs. Don Piatt, of Ohio, and Gen. Robinson, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Mr. Gage, landlord of the Tremont, who introduced the parties, were present during the ceremony.

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Hamlin, upon meeting avoided all stiffness or formality, and entered into a social conversation, which was soon interrupted by an invitation to visit the famous Wigwam, where they were nominated. The invitation was accompanied by the announcement that this famous building is about to be torn down, and therefore the visit must be made at once, which was done. The President and Vice President elect, accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Piatt, and attended by several gentlemen, accordingly entered carriages and proceeded to the Wigwam. After a short tarry, the party visited the new post office, custom house, and United States Court building, and returned to their hotel.

An unusual number of political vultures are in the city from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Iowa, Minnesota, and Massachusetts, and a large number from different parts of this State. They seem determined to rush upon Mr. Lincoln, and occupy his time from more important duties with Mr. Hamlin and others, whom he came to see on private business. But Old Abe set his face against seeing them to-day, and fixed the hours between ten and twelve to-morrow, when he and Mr. Hamlin will receive callers.

Men are here with pockets full of Cabinets, and any quantity of highly important advice.

Mr. Hamlin will leave here to-morrow evening for Wisconsin, on a visit to Senator Dolittle. He will return on Saturday or Monday and proceed to Washington, via Cleveland, Ohio, paying a visit to Senator Wade en route.

Mr. and Mrs Lincoln will probably return home on Saturday.

Indiana is harmonizing. Mr. Lane, Governor elect of the State, had an ambition for the United States Senate, but a pressure has been made upon him to remain Governor for two years, and then succeed Bright, and allow Caleb Smith to succeed Fitch on the 4th of March next. This programme points to Schuyler Colfax as the Indiana candidate for the Cabinet. He will be Postmaster General or nothing. A. H. Currier and John D. Defrees, of Indiana, are here urging Colfax's claims.

E. B. Washburne, M. C. of this State, and his brother, W. D. Washburne, of Minnesota, have been here to-day, and had interviews with Lincoln and Hamlin.

By courtesy, the State Department will be offered to Mr. Seward, who will decline it. It will then undoubtedly be offered to Mr. Bates, of Missouri, who may accept it, if negotiations now going on are successful.

AN AMATEUR DIRT EATER.

Mr. Douglas, in his speech at New Orleans, congratulated his audience on the fact that the "Conservatives had a majority in both branches of Congress." When it is recollected that seven-eighths of these "Conservatives" represent the partizans who preferred defeat from the Republicans to an election—who seceded from the National Convention simply because there was a probability of his receiving the nomination for the Presidency—this remark shows that the little giant has within himself all the qualities which constitute a first class dirt eating doughface. That he should rejoice because the fire eaters under Yancey and others, who broke up two conventions in order to insure his defeat, have the power to control the action of Congress for a brief period, argues little for his much vaunted manly spirit. These "conservatives" will have a majority in the United States Senate, and if Mr. Douglas was presented to them for a leading position on an important committee, they would turn from him with the same loathing and disgust that they did at Charleston and Baltimore.—Mr Douglas is aware of this, and yet he degrades himself and humiliates his friends by rejoicing in the prospect of his traducers gaining a temporary ascendancy in Congress.—Since such is the effect of democratic association on a man who possesses the ability to make a name for himself, we do not wonder that the very title of 'democrat' has become odious in the estimation of the people of the free North. It really seems as if the support of slavery aggression by a Northern man has the effect to paralyze his sensibilities that he is incapable of receiving insult from his political masters. If the treatment which Mr. Douglas has received from the South, within the last six months, cannot drive him from its service, it would be difficult to conceive what amount of ill usage would have that effect. It is certain that whatever service he may render to the slavery propagandists hereafter, must be a mere labor of love. They despise him too much to trust him with any responsible position, and if he follows them in the future it must be in the capacity of an unwelcome camp follower and a suspected intruder.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

Garibaldi has resigned his dictatorship into the hands of Victor Emanuel, and gone home to his rude farm on the little island of Caprera. After uniting Sicily and Naples, with their nine millions of people, to the Italian Kingdom, the liberator returns to the simplicity of his peaceful seclusion, refusing both wealth and titles, enriched in nothing but glory, and the mingled admiration and affection of the world. If history records any where the life of a hero more disinterested, more brave, more faithful, endowed with more substantial magnanimity or a more sublime simplicity of character, we do not know it. Italy may well look upon him with pride and gratitude, but he belongs to humanity even more than he belongs to her.

VIRGINIA FOR BELL.—The Richmond Enquirer says Bell's majority in Virginia is 250; the Whig says 200, and the Dispatch says 254.

The Result in New Jersey.

We clip the following from the Trenton *True Democrat*, of yesterday:

We make the following table, giving the Republican and Fusion majorities:

	Fusion.	Repub.
Atlantic	——	326
Bergen	613	——
Burlington	——	1600
Camden	——	25
Cape May	——	150
Cumberland	——	1148
Essex	948	——
Glouster	——	800
Hudson	1532	——
Hunterdon	795	——
Mercer	——	322
Monmouth	850	——
Morris	——	600
Middlesex	633	——
Ocean	——	691
Passaic	——	499
Salem	——	600
Somerset	304	——
Sussex	400	——
Union	300	——
Warren	230	——
	6575	6761
		6575
Repub. maj. over four Fusion Electors,		186

Massachusetts.

	Lincoln.	Douglas.	Bell.	Breck.
Essex	14805	4277	3188	889
Hampshire	5184	1743	299	522
Hampden	4588	578	182	229
Franklin	4061	914	135	328
Norfolk	8864	3590	2987	453
Bristol	7854	1752	673	465
Plymouth	6855	1423	1874	284
Barnstable	2367	134	343	408
Dukes	342	115	58	64
Nantucket	437	32	76	69
Middlesex	17580	4794	7022	926
Worcester	17275	5217	1905	422
Suffolk	9723	4606	5164	876
Berkshire	5297	2833	240	198
Total	108,272	33 839	21,831	6094

Lincoln over Douglas, 74,433, over all, 46,-508.

For Governor, Andrew (Rep.) has 102,646-Beach, (Doug.) 33,976; Lawrence, (Bell) 22,-362; Butler, (Breck.) 5,736.

New Hampshire.

	Lincoln.	Douglas.	Breck.	Bell.
Rockingham	4,084	2,290	385	100
Strafford	3,231	1,868	249	40
Belknap	1,981	1,786	48	4
Carroll	1,076	390	36	5
Merrimack	4,795	3,819	279	49
Hillsborough	10,048	6,765	332	98
Cheshire	2,806	1,500	104	17
Sullivan	1,318	662	45	11
Grafton	3,924	2,605	273	35
Coos	150	149	——	——
Total	33,963	20,026	1,624	329

Lincoln over Douglas, 9 937.

Rhode Island.

	Lincoln.	Douglas.
Providence	7,202	4,875
Newport	1,610	879
Washington	1,519	834
Kent	1,246	657
Bristol	667	762
Total	12,244	4,707

Majority for Lincoln, 4,537.

The Herald's Slanders.

Those readers of newspapers, including Governors and old and young public functionaries, who depend upon the *New York Herald* for their supply of facts, are continually blundering. That journal started the slander that Pennsylvania had passed a law interfering with the execution of the Fugitive Slave law of 1850. Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, swallows this as truth, and comments on it in the letter we published yesterday. Other Southern Governors and nearly all the Southern editors, are now repeating this calumny.

The simple truth is that Pennsylvania has passed no law at all in reference to negroes or fugitives, since the Fugitive Slave law was passed by Congress. There was a law passed by our Legislature in 1847, to prevent the seizure of fugitives "in a riotous, violent, tumultuous and unreasonable manner." But it says nothing about their arrest in a legal and proper way. This law was signed by that sound old Democrat, Governor Shunk, and it was incorporated into the new code, which was revised by three equally sound Democrats, and was approved by another sound Democrat, Governor Packer. It does not in the least interfere with the proper execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and it would never have been pretended that it could so interfere, except by an unscrupulous calumniator like the *The New York Herald*. There is no State where there is a more willing obedience to the federal laws than Pennsylvania. The Fugitive Slave law has been better executed here than in any other State in which cases have arisen under it. The Legislature has done nothing whatever to interfere with the recovery of slave property escaping into Pennsylvania.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

South Carolina Secession---The Views of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.

Letters continue to be received from South Carolina saying that the people of that State have no quarrel with the President; but, however, as secession, on the assembling of the Convention in December, is spoken of as certain to take place, the probability is that the questions growing out of secession will have to be practically dealt with by the present Administration. From all reliable information received it does not appear that there are any persons of influence in South Carolina opposed to secession,

The opinion obtains in official quarters that though the South has just cause of complaint against the North, no State is justified in secession nor revolutionary movements, not at least until every constitutional and legal measure of redress has been exhausted. That no State has the right to commit any act which would have the effect of precipitating such a condition of affairs as would induce other States to join her in a disruption of the Union.

Purser T. B. Wallo has been ordered to Charlestown Navy Yard.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ELECTION RETURNS.

LINCOLN STILL AHEAD.

ST. JOSEPHS, Nov. 23.

The California advices to November 10, by pony express, was by some mistake, brought past Fort Kearney, and arrived here this evening.

The steamer *Sonora* sailed on the 10th for Panama, carrying three hundred and four passengers and $920,000 in treasure, 820,600 being for New York.

It is believed that the total vote of the State will not be very far from 115,000 votes. The returns already received include 105,868, of which

Lincoln received	35,036
Douglas	33,336
Breckinridge	29,429
Bell	6,942

Lincoln's majority over Douglas is 1,150.

These returns were all received by telegraph in more than one hundred messages, and mistakes have probably occurred, and the official returns may be required to determine certainly whether Lincoln or Douglas has carried the State. Douglas will probably gain a few hundred votes in the remainder of the State, but the probabilities are now in Lincoln's favor.

As near as can be ascertained, the members of the Legislature stand as follows: Senate—9 Douglas Democrats, 5 Breckinridge, and 4 Republicans. House—40 Douglas, 21 Breckinridge and 19 Republicans. Of the 17 Senators holding over from last year, 11 are understood to be Douglas, 4 Breckinridge, and 2 Republicans. Under these circumstances there are already numerous Douglas Democrats aspiring for Dr Gwin's place in the United States Senate. Among them are Governor Downey, General Denver, James A. McDougall, and S. W. Inge.

Fresh Troubles in Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Government has just been officially informed that Capt. Montgomery and his company have commenced operations in Kansas again by hanging and killing their opponents, and threatining to compel an adjournment of the land sales advertised to take place during the month of December.

Several days ago, letters were received from responsible sources, addressed to the proper authority, stating that Capt. Montgomery has a force of probably five hundred men, with plenty of arms, ammunition, and other material aid, and that from time to time warlike supplies have been received by him from the North. The writers also say that the demand to adjourn the land sales would be resorted to as a mere pretext for raising an armed force, and that the real object of this lawless organization is a raid, first on the frontiers of Missouri, and then on Arkansas and the western border, to avenge the punishment of Abolition emissaries.

Gov. Medary has recently communicated some important particulars relative to Capt. Montgomery's reported alarming movements.

Orders will be forthwith dispatched ordering the United States troops in Kansas to such points as may be necessary for the protection of the Land Officers in the performance of their duty as well as the public property menaced, including Fort Scott.

We are sure the public will not believe the report which the Border Ruffians of Southern Kansas and Western Missouri have started with regard to Capt. Montgomery and the Free-State men of that region. Capt. Montgomery is not merely a brave and true man, but he is anxious for peace and justice, and only the most intolerable wrongs ever goaded him into the field of combat. Fort Scott is a well known Border Ruffian stronghold of long standing, wherein all manner of robberies and outrages have been plotted and set on foot against the Free-State men under the pretense of devotion to "Law and Order." The recent clearing-out by military force of the settlers on the Indian Neutral Lands south of Fort Scott was among the last of these outrages.—When the whole truth comes out it will appear that Capt. M. and his Free-State neighbors have only done what they must do or be driven into exile. All may not remember that, when the whole country was ringing with charges of wholesale robbery, arson, treason and murder, against Capt. Montgomery two or three years ago, he coolly walked up to the Federal Governor and surrendered himself to take his trial; and no grand jury could be induced even to find a bill against him. So, we trust, he will vindicate himself now.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The enemies of the Union in the South have a difficult game to play. They must ignore the Declaration of Independence, written by a slaveholder, and violate the Federal Constitution, the basis of all their recent demands upon the free States. They must trample under foot the Farewell Address of Washington, and the proclamation of Jackson, (both slaveholders,) and reject all the admonitions of every leading Southern statesman in favor of the Union—including Clay, Grundy, Wm. R. King Wm. H. Roane, and Ambrose H. Sevier; and they must follow the example of John C. Calhoun. This, with the fact that they have no cause for their present conduct, somewhat embarrasses their position.—*Phila. Press.*

CURSES COME HOME.—Some journals, which have been trying for months to convince the South, that, as soon as Lincoln is inaugurated, he will cross Mason & Dixon's line with fire and sword and liberate all the slaves, are now beseeching him to come out with an address and *assure the South that they have been lying!*

POTTSTOWN, Pa., Nov. 23.—The Bank of Pottstown has suspended specie payment. Its notes will be redeemed in Philadelphia as heretofore.

Morrissey, the pugilist, is said to have won $8,000 in betting on Lincoln's election.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Independent Blues, of Bloody Run, held at the house of Capt. P. G. Morgart, on the morning of the 25th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God, the disposer of all events, to call from our midst our much esteemed brother in arms, Henry Bussard, therefore

Resolved, That it is with unmingled feelings of sorrow and regret that we have heard of his untimely death. But in the loss of one of our fellow soldiers, we bow in humble submission to the dispensation of Divine Providence, meekly saying, "Thy will be done."

Resolved, That in the death of Henry Bussard, his bereaved wife and family have lost an affectionate and devoted husband and father, the company to which he belonged a brave and dutiful soldier, and the community in which he lived a kind neighbor and a good citizen; and we tender to his now afflicted wife and bereaved friends our heartfelt sympathy, hoping that their loss shall be his eternal gain.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral of Brother Bussard in winter uniform, that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be printed in our County papers.

P. G. MORGART, Pres't.
J. J. SARNDOLLAR, Sec'y.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 23.—It has been rumored for several days, but generally discredited, that six free negro seamen were forcibly taken on the night of the 17th inst., from the bark *M. W. Bridge* off Cumberland island, and not afterwards heard of. Also, that three negro sailors, a portion of the crew of the brig *Wingold* were taken from Fernandina jail and removed to parts unknown.

The Fernandina *East Floridian* of the 21st inst. asserts the truthfulness of the reports, but attributes the cause to retaliatory measures against the North, and condemns the proceedings.

Judge Putnam, in his charge to the Grand Jury, denounced these acts. The Editor of the *Floridian* says that it is probable that the Legislature will pass an act preventing Northern vessels from bringing such crews to Florida ports.

REMEMBER, Strumous or Scrofulous affections are the curse, the blight of mankind. They are vile and filthy, as well as fatal.—They arise from impurity and contamination of the blood, and are to be seen all around us, everywhere. Thousands daily are consigned to the grave from the direful effects of this disease. But why trifle any longer, when the remedy is at hand? DR. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER—the only effectual preparation now before the people, that does its work mildly and safely. It does not close the issue superficially, while

Foul corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen.

but purges the entire system of all impure matter, invigorates the body, and leaves the afflicted in the enjoyment of good health. To convince the skeptical of its healthy effects, try but one bottle, and be convinced. Sold by all the Druggists in this place, and dealers throughout the country.—Nov. 23–4t.

ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS.

It is now generally admitted that all eruptive diseases depend upon some internal or constitutional cause, and that to use washes or ointments for them is a sure way to injure the system, and only to drive in, not to cure the disease. But HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC SALT RHEUM PILLS are a true specific for all such diseases. They cure Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Erysipelas, Pimples on the Face, Ringworm, and Nettle Rash, by curing the cause upon which they depend, and by restoring the skin to the state of health and purity.—Thus, not only is the disease cured, but the softness and beauty of the complexion restored.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

EVEN THOSE who are in the enjoyment of perfect health frequently have need to have recourse to tonics as preventives of disease. We are never too well armored against the assaults of "the ills that flesh is heir to." Such an invigorator they may find in HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—a medicine that cannot be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system. At this season, particularly, the strongest man is not proof against the malaria, in certain sections of the country. In all cases of fever and ague, the BITTERS is more potent than any amount of quinine, while the most dangerous cases of bilious fever yield to its wonderful properties. Those who have tried the medicine will never use another, for any of the ailments which the HOSTETTER BITTERS professes to subdue. To those who have not made the experiment, we cordially recommend an early application to the BITTERS, whenever they are stricken by diseases of the digestive organs.

Sold by druggists and dealers, generally, everywhere.

☞ See advertisement in another column.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
Oct. 19, 1860.

WHY NOT! WHY NOT!
SAVE YOUR MONEY,

By buying your Goods of

OSTER & CARN,

Cheap Side,

You'll find it the cheapest place in town to get all kinds of Goods.

They have just received a full and cheap assortment of new and cheap **WINTER GOODS.** Call and see.

Nov. 30, 1860.

RESUMPTION OF PAYMENT.

PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA, MARYLAND and OHIO BANK NOTES taken at par for GOODS or on ACCOUNT, at Cheap Side.

Nov. 30, 1860.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to examine and settle the exceptions filed to the confirmation of the account of Mahlon Smith, administrator of the estate of James Smith, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd, will attend to the duties of the appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 17th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
Nov. 30, 1860. Auditor.

A *beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov 9, 1860.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at public sale, by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford Co., on Thursday, the 20th day of December, 1860, on the premises, the late residence of Henry Bender, dec'd, situate in South Woodberry Township, Bedford County, consisting of a lot of ground containing one acre, all under cultivation, adjoining lands of Dr. Burch and Daniel Lingenfelter, having thereon erected a story and a half log frame house, stable and cooper shop, a well of excellent water at the door. This is a very desirable property, situated in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to churches and schools.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock A. M., when terms of sale will be made known. At the same time and place the personal property will be sold, including cooper tools, stock and household furniture.

ADAM HADERMAN,
Nov. 23, 1860. Executor.

PRIVATE SALE
OF VALUABLE FARM.

THE subscriber will offer at Private Sale the Farm on which Wm. Hurley now resides, situate in Juniata Township, containing 225 acres, more or less, of good slate gravel land. The improvements are a good two story Log House, with kitchen attached, large frame Bank Barn, and other improvements—also a splendid orchard of choice fruit.

One hundred and fifty acres of this land, is cleared and under fence.

If not sold by 1st Jan. next, it will be for rent. For terms apply to

NATHAN HURLEY.

Nov. 23, 1860.-*

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Military Board of Auditors, of the 1st Brigade, and 16th Division, P. M., that they are required to meet at the public house of John Hafer, in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 8th of January 1861, for the purpose of adjusting the Military accounts of said Brigade, also, the collectors of the different Boroughs and Townships of said Brigade, for the year 1860, are notified to meet said board, at the same time and place, for the purpose of having exonerations and abatements made and allowed.

LEMUEL EVANS, Brig. Gen.
Nov. 23, 1860. 1st B., 16th D., P. M.

NOTICE.

Letters testamentary, on the last will and testament of Jacob Teeter, late of South Woodberry Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said Township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ALEX. HOLSINGER,
Nov. 23, 1860.-e*.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Elias Hite, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers, living in said Township, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY HITE,
THOMAS FISHER,
Nov. 23, 1860.-* Admr's.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted, on the estate of Archibald Findley, late of Napier Township, to the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE BECKLEY,
Nov. 23, 1860.-* Adm'r.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary upon the last will &c., of Henry Bender, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby gives notice to all indebted to the Estate to make payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ADAM HADERMAN,
Nov. 30, 1860 -d Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of Elizabeth Black, late of Napier tp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all indebted to said Estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOS. W. TOMLINSON,
Nov. 23, 1860. Executor.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE late firm of J. REED & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of the firm, with those of the late firm of Reed & Minnich, have been left in the hands of their attorney J. P. Reed, and those of Jacob Reed, for *Settlement and Collection*, and all concerned deshing to save costs, must call immediately and make settlement, as there can be but little delay afforded.

JACOB REED

Will now continue the business on the cash and produce system. He will do business on the "*square*" so that he can sell goods at a *cheaper rate* than ever—he does not wish to charge *cash* and *prompt* customers, with the losses occasioned by non-paying customers—therefore "Cash or Produce" will govern his trade. He now invites his friends and customers to call and examine his splendid new goods—they will be shown with pleasure and disposed of at very light profits.—Just opening and on hand—DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, and all goods kept in a *general store*. *Ladies* can here find all they want for dress or comfort. *Gentlemen* need go no farther, come and examine for yourselves.

Nov. 9, 1860.

First and Last Notice.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber on Book accounts, for Flour, Lumber, Store Goods, or otherwise, are earnestly requested to make settlement, on or before the 15th day of Dec. next, either by *cash* or note, at 30, 60 or 90 days; or for Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn and Buckwheat, for which the highest price will allowed in exchange for their accounts.

All persons neglecting this Notice will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for settlement, without respect to persons.

JOHN ALSIP.
Nov. 16, 1860.-t

$5.00 REWARD.

THE above amount will be paid to any person finding hair cross, and anchor, gold tipped, by returning the same to H. C. REAMER.

Nov. 16, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration, cum testamento anexo, on the estate of John Clark, late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, living in said Borough, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. A. B. CLARK,
Oct. 26, 1860. Adm'r.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

SHRINER'S
MASTER OF PAIN.
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to do good. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.

Nov. 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov 3, 1860.

MR. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.

BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County. I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. I opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.

LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.

Nov. 9, 1860.-zz

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL AND SEMINARY,
MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

THIS institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, Nov. 5th, 1860. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Holidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches.

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel $118,00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,
Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.

Nov. 2, 1860.

Everybody should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by

OSTER & CARN.

May 18, 1860.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Sept. 28, 1860.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
Nov. 16, 1860.-zz

GRAND OPENING OF NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT CHEAP SIDE, BEDFORD, PENN'A.

THE undersigned have just opened a large and handsome line of new and fashionable DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, ready made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glass, China and Queensware, Fresh Groceries, Spices, &c. which for quality and price cannot be surpassed in Bedford.

Having been selected from the best houses in Philadelphia, and purchased at very low prices, we will engage to sell as low as the lowest for cash or produce only. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing. No trouble to show goods.

OSTER & CARN.

Oct. 5, 1860.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1860.

PROSPECTUS.

THE XXth Volume of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced with the issue of Sept. 1. During the past year The Tribune has been obliged to devote quite a large proportion of its space to Politics, but we shall soon be able to forego Political discussions almost entirely, for months if not for years, and devote nearly all our columns to subjects of less intense, but more abiding, interest.—Among these, we mean to pay especial attention to.

I. EDUCATION.—The whole subject of Education, both Popular and General, will be discussed in our columns throughout the year 1861, and we hope to elicit in that discussion some of the profoundest thinkers and the ablest instructors in our country. It is at once our hope and our resolve that the cause of Education shall receive an impetus from the exertions of THE TRIBUNE in its behalf during the year 1861.

II. AGRICULTURE.—We have been compelled to restrict our elucidations of this great interest throughout 1860, and shall endeavor to atone therefor in 1861. Whatever discovery, deduction, demonstration, is calculated to render the reward of labor devoted to cultivation more ample or more certain, shall receive prompt and full attention.

III. MANUFACTURES, &c.—We hail every invention or enterprise whereby American Capital and Labor are attracted to and advantageously employed in any department of Manufacturing or Mechanical Industry as a real contribution to the Public Weal, insuring ampler, steadier, more convenient, more remunerating markets to the Farmer, with fuller employment and better wages to the Laborer. The progress of Mining, Iron-Making, Steel-Making, Cloth-Weaving, &c., &c., in our country and the world, shall be watched and reported by us with an earnest and active sympathy.

IV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—We employ the best correspondents in London, Paris, Turin, Berlin, and other European Capitals, to transmit us early and accurate advices of the great changes there silently but certainly preparing. In spite of the pressure of Domestic Politics, our News from the Old World is now varied and ample, but we shall have to render it more perfect during the eventful year just before us.

V. HOME NEWS.—We employ regular paid correspondents in California, at the Isthmus of Darien, in the Rocky Mountain Gold Region, and wherever else they seem requisite. From the more accessible portions of our own country, we derive our information mainly from the multifarious correspondents of the Associated Press, from our exchanges, and the occasional letters of intelligent friends. We aim to print the cheapest general newspaper, with the fullest and most authentic summary of useful intelligence, that is anywhere afforded. Hoping to "make each day a critic on the last," and print a better and better paper from year to year, as our means are steadily enlarged through the generous co-operation of our many well-wishers, we solicit, and shall labor to deserve, a continuance of public favor:

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum.)	$6
SEMI-WEEKLY (104 " " ")	$3
WEEKLY (52 " " ")	$2

To CLUBS—*Semi-Weekly*: Two copies for $5. Five for $11,25, Ten copies to one address for $20, and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of Forty, we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

Weekly: Three copies for $5, Eight copies for $10, and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty, send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance. Address,

THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau Street,
Nov. 16, 1860. New York.

Duff's College

FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURG, PA.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by the Legislature.

NEARLY 6000 STUDENTS, from nearly every State in the Union, have been educated for business, it being the only College of the kind in the United States conducted by an experienced merchant.

Our Junior Principal, Wm. H. Duff, has just been awarded, by our State and other Fairs, *Eight First Premiums* for Business and Ornamental Penmanship, over competitors called the best penmen in the country. Samples of his Business and Ornamental Writing, a circular of 50 pages, and an elegant engraving, mailed, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps.

For sale by book-sellers, Harper's Enlarged Edition of DUFF'S BOOK KEEPING, 242 pages, $1.50, awarded *Four Silver Medals*, and sanctioned by the Chamber of Commerce and American Institute of New York, as the best published.

DUFF & DUNCAN'S new and elegantly engraved School Copy Books, six numbers, 24 pages, fine cap paper. 30 cents per dozen: Semi Edition, $1 per dozen, J. S. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia W. G. JOHNSTON & Co., Pittsburgh.

DUNCAN'S GEMS of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, crown quarto, $5, post-paid from the College.

Address: P. DUFF & SONS,
Principals.

☞ Buy your scholarship in town. Colleges that send them abroad cannot sell them at home, where they are known.

Nov. 9, 1860 -zz

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Our present stock is very complete, and we respectfully invite our friends and customers, to call and examine quality and prices.

Cash, or prompt six months buyers, may expect, and will be offered greater bargains than ever before—all kinds of country produce wanted.

A. B. CRAMER, & CO.
Oct. 26, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Joseph Shafer, late of East Providence Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in West Providence Township, all persons indebted to said estate, are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present the same forthwith for settlement. ARAHAM SHAFER,

Oct. 26, 1860. Adm'r.

HATS AND CAPS.

Just received an extensive and varied assortment of Dress, Opera, Embassy and Prince of Wales Hats of beautiful model and fabric, fully up to the progress of the times comprising every variety of pattern, color and quality, from 50 cents up.

OSTER & CARN.
Oct. 26, 1860.-2m

JUST received a fresh supply of groceries, such as Sugars at 9, 10, 11 and 12 cents, prime Rio Coffee at 17 and 18 cents, Molasses and Syrups of all kinds, fresh Teas of all varieties.

Oct. 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

IF you want cheap ready made clothing, call at Oster & Carn's cheap side, vests from $1,00 up business and over coats from $3,50 up.

Oct. 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED
BLOOD SEARCHER,
A STANDARD MEDICINE

For the speedy, radical, and effectual cure of ALL DISEASES arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This medicine has wrought the most miraculous cures in desperate cases of

Scrofula,	Cancerous formations
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the face,	Sore Eyes,
Old, Stubborn Ulcers,	Scald Head,
Tetter affections,	Rheumatic Disorders,
Dyspepsia,	Costiveness,
Jaundice,	Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,	Foul Stomach,

Female Complaints, and all Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the Blood.

The above is a portrait of David McCreary, of Napier township, who, on the 31st day of August, 1858, made affidavit before Justice Gorley that he was treated for the cure of Cancer by three physicians of Bedford County, and by Dr. Newton of the Eclectic College in Cincinnati, for a period of nearly eight months, notwithstanding which, his *lip, nose, and a portion of his left cheek were entirely eaten away!* He had given up all hope, when he heard of the "Blood Searcher," and was induced to try it. Four bottles cured him, and although sadly disfigured, there is no question but what this invaluable medicine saved his life. The full particulars of this remarkable case may be seen in a circular, which can be had of any of the Agents.

We also refer to the case of Nancy Blakney, ofEderton, Armstrong county, Pa., cured of Scrofula after being unable to get out of bed for three years.

To the case of a lady in Ansonville, Clearfield county, who was also afflicted with Scrofula in its worst form.

To the case of George Meisel, residing in Carrolltown Cambria county, Pa., who was so badly afflicted with Cancer that it eat his entire nose off and his case was worse, if possible, than McCreary's.

The particulars of these cases—every one of which was cured by the use of the Blood Searcher—may also be found in a circular to be had of any of the Agents.

R. M. LEMON, Proprietor.

Laboratory for the manufacture and sale, near Penna. Railroad Depot, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; John G. Schell, Pleasantville; L. N. Fyan, West End P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollors Mills; N. Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill, A.C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Ritchey & Ramsey, Bloody Run; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; Wm. J. Galbraith, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; all of Bedford County.

Dec. 16, 1859.

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Great Inducements! Cheap Prices!

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to their new and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,

Comprising all styles and qualities, at the very low prices. Also,

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

Including a fine selection of genuine and unadulterated

TEAS AND COFFEE.

ALSO,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,

AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS.

ALSO,

All descriptions of Leather for sale.

From our long experience, and the superior facilities we enjoy for purchasing, we can offer extra inducements, and feel satisfied that all who favor us with a trial will receive satisfaction, both as regards the quality of our goods and prices. Country produce and Tan Bark will be taken in exchange for Goods and Leather.

E. & W. SHUCK.

May 18, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

FOR SALE.

ONE lot of ground in the town of Clearville, Bedford County, Pa., fronting 60 feet on Main St., and extending back 178 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of B. A. Cooper on the West, and an alley on the East. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling House and Log Stable.

ALSO,

Two Lots in the Town of Rushville, Jasper Co., Iowa, being lots Nos. 13 and 14 in Rail Road addition to said town.

For terms apply to the Editor of this paper.

Sept. 14, 1860.

"WE aim for cheap side!" is the cry of all who are in want of a neat durable and cheap hat. OSTER & CARN.

Oct. 26, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Nov. 9, 1860.

THE INQUIRER
is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by
DAVID OVER.
TERMS:
If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.
Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

D. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.
WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.
Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
13, CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK.
All business promptly attended to.
Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,
WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

W. J. Mullin M. D.,
PHYSICIAN
AND
DENTIST,
SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.
OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cases entrusted to his care.
He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.
Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to
An Entire Set,
Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.
TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted*.
April 8, 1859.—tf.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.
Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.
THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.
His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.
The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.
The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.
The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.
Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.
JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

MRS. S. E. POTTS.
HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of
WINTER GOODS,
such as
DRESS GOODS
of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.
Nov. 2, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in Cumberland Valley Township, on the estate of Ann Boor, late of said township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MARTIN BOOR,
Nov. 2, 1860. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Peter Hyner, late of Napier township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
HENRY TAYLOR,
Nov. 2, 1860. Adm'r.

THE ONLY PREPARATION
Having proofs so strong and direct as to
EXPEL THE DOUBTS OF ALL.
For Statesmen, Judges, Editors, Physicians of the oldest schools as well as new, give it their unqualified sanction, and recommend it for all cases of eruptions, and diseases of the scalp and brain; but all who have used it, unite, in testifying that it will preserve the hair from being gray, and from falling to any age, as well as restore. Read the the following:—
Oak Grove, S. C. June 24, 1859.
PROF. O. J WOOD: Dear Sir:—Your Hair Restorative is rapidly gaining popularity in this community. I have had occasion to lay prejudice aside, and give your Hair Restortive a perfect test:—
During the year 1854, I was so unfortunate as to be thrown from my sulky against a rock near the roadside, from which my head received a most terrible blow; causing a great deal of irritation, which communicated to the brain and external surface of the head, from the effects of which my hair was finally destroyed over the entire surface of the head. From the time I first discovered its dropping, however, up to the time of its total disappearance, I employed everything I could think of, being a professional man myself, and, as I thought, understanding the nature of the disease, but was finally defeated in every prescription advanced.
These and no other circumstances induced me to resort to your worthy Hair Restorative, which I have every reason to believe, produced a very happy result: two months after the first application, I had as beautiful a head of young hair as I ever saw, for which I certainly owe you my most sincere thanks. Rest assured, dear sir, I shall recommend your remedy to all inquirers; moreover, I shall use my influence, which I flatter myself to say, is not a little.
You can publish this if you think proper.
Yours, very respectfully.
M. J. WRIGHT, M. D.
Office of the J ffersonian,
Philippi, Va., Dec. 12, 1858.
Dear Sir:—I feel it my duty as well as my pleasure, to state to you the following circumstance, which you can use as you think proper. A gentleman of this place, (a lawyer,) has been bald ever since his early youth, so much so, that he was compelled to wear a wig. He was induced to use a bottle of your "Hair Restorative," which he liked very much; and after using some two or three bottles his hair grew out quite luxuriantly, and he now has a handsome head of hair. The gentleman's name is Bradford, and as he is very well known in our adjoining counties, many persons can testify to the truth of this statement; I give it to you at the request of Mr. Bradford. You can sell a great deal of your Hair Restorative in this and the adjoining counties if you have the proper agents. Yours, &c.,
THOMPSON SURGHNOR.
DR. WOOD: Dear Sir: Permit me to express the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.
S. THALBERG.
The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz; large, medium and small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for three dollars per bottle.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
August 3, 1860.—3m

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Great Inducements! Cheap Prices!
THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to their new and extensive assortment of
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Comprising all styles and qualities, at the very low prices. Also,
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.
Including a fine selection of genuine and unadulterated
TEAS AND COFFEE.
ALSO,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY GOODS.
ALSO,
All descriptions of Leather for sale.
From our long experience, and the superior facilities we enjoy for purchasing, we can offer extra inducements, and feel satisfied that all who favor us with a trial will receive satisfaction, both as regards the quality of our goods and prices. Country produce and Tan Bark will be taken in exchange for Goods and Leather.
S. & W. SHUCK.
May 18, 1860

FOR SALE.
ONE lot of ground in the town of Clearville, Bedford County, Pa., fronting 60 feet on Main St., and extending back 173 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of B. A. Cooper on the West, and an alley on the East. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling House and Log Stable.
ALSO,
Two Lots in the Town of Rushville, Jasper Co., Iowa, being lots Nos. 13 and 14 in Rail Road addition to said town.
For terms apply to the Editor of this paper.
Sept. 14, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS testamentary on the last will &c., of Christian Blattenberger, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith for settlement.
JACOB CROYLE.
Oct. 5, 1860. Executor.

Executor's Notice.
WHEREAS Letters testimentary, to the estate of Sarah Sparks, late of West Providence township, dec'd, been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands, against the estate of the said deceased, will persent the same without delay, for settlement. JOSEPH FISHER,
Oct. 12, 1860. Executor.

GREAT BARGAINS!
TO make room for fall goods, during this month we will sell every description of Summer Goods at cost, for *cash*. Superior French and English Lawns, at half price, and many other goods suitable for Summer use. Call and see.
July 13, 1860. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BLASTING Powder, and safety fuse, for sale by A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.
IT is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.
For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.
Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements in the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.
FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.
For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.
CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.
☞ Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.
Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Harry, H. C. Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.
Nov. 4, 1859.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.
MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.
This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

Every Day Brings Something New!
ANOTHER NEW FIRM!
FERGUSON & LINE,
AT the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates.
Their *Shoe Department* contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Woman and Children.
They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE for everybody.
Sept. 7, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.
He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.
April 6, 1860.
SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.
June 29, 1860.

EXTRA good white wine vinegar, the best pickling vinegar in use, at
OSTER & CARN'S
July 27, 1860.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Lindseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
April 13, 1860.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¾ per doz. for good Mackeral, at OSTER & CARN'S.
May 4, 1860.

A lot of pure Maple Sugar, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.
The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.
The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Roble, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.
No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
B.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
C.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
D.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.
In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.
Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.
In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.
Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book.....$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain.....4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book.....2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book.....1
Single numbered boxes, with directions.....25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions.....50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians...$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.
FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Timid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.
Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.
Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.
AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co.
No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Sold by H. C. Reamer.
May 4, 1860.

GOOD NEWS.
THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. Also, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.
A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.
ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.
GROCERIES!
This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
April 13, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of Jonathan Horton, late of Bedford Borough dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated to the subscriber at Bedford.
OLIVER HORTON,
Administrator of the Estate of J. Horton, dec'd.
Oct. 5, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration, having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Richard Luman, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately and those having claims will present them forthwith for settlement to Wm. Gillan residing in said township.
JOHN LUMAN,
Residing in Allegheny township Somerset Co.
Oct. 5, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration on the estate of Henry Ickis, late of Union Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
HENRY ICKIS,
JOSEPH ICKIS,
Oct. 26, 1860 Adm'rs.

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.
A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.
In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.
In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver complaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats*, and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generaliy permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.
The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.
Feb. 17, 1860.

GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.
THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—
Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 1, 1859.—zs

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.
I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.
The map will show the location of all the citizens and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.
Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.
EDWD. L. WALKER.
P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.
July 1, 1859.

BEDFORD
MACHINE SHOP!
THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:
Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,
with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superior for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.
Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working, this machine has no superior any where.
THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind.
Two and three Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers, *single and double Shovel Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows*, made to order.
All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.
Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.
Castings for all my Machines, made at the Foundry of Shires & Jordan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. Blacksmithing done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.
From a past experience of over twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.
Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.
PETER H. SHIRES,
June 1, 1860.—6m. *Machinist.*

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.
THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.
He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.
Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.
Boarders will be received on favorable terms.
ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.
April 13, 1860.

SECOND ARIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!—J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. have Just Returned from the East, and are now receiving a very large and splendid stock of all kinds of goods, which they will sell cheap. Give them a call.
June 22, 1860.

Everybody should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by
OSTER & CARN.
May 18, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and for sale cheap, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.
June 22, 1860.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Jus received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnais, Segar cases, &c.,
Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.
Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.
Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.
Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.
☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.
☞ Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 9, 1859.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE
business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.
They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.
A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.
GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Commonwealth Insurance Company,
UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.
INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY
FIRE.
ALSO
Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.
Directors.
Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Bergner, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.
Officers.
SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't.
S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*
J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent,*
Bedford Pa.
Oct. 7, 1859.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.
WE would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in store and offer wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, a large and very choice stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, of every variety and style.
Every description of DIAMOND WORK and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice. ☞All goods warranted to be as represented.
N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry of every description.
STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market St., south side, Philadelphia.
Sept. 7, 1860.—3m

BOOT and SHOEMAKING.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by John Bessor, in Bloody Run, where he is prepared to make to order BOOTS and SHOES, of all kinds, of the best quality, and on the shortest notice FOR CASH. Work warranted to please. He respectfully solicits the public patronage.
S. P. LEWIS.
Bloody Run, Oct. 12, 1860-3m.

CHEAP GOODS.
THE subscriber, having purchased the store in Clearville, Bedford County, Pa., from Samuel & Simon Mixel, continues to occupy the old stand, where he keeps constantly on hand an excellent stock of *Dry Goods, Groceries and Queensware*, of all kinds, and at prices to suit the times. He respectfully solicits the public patronage.
ISAAC MIXEL.
Sept. 28, 1860.

BOOTS and SHOES. For the million, more or less. The largest, cheapest, and best assortment in Town, Childrens Shoes from 18 cts. up, Woman's Gaiters and Lace Boots 75 cts. up, Buskins still cheaper, Misses, Youth's and Boy's shoes from 62 cts up. Mens shoes from $1.00 up &c. call and see. For sale by
OSTER & CARN.
May 18, 1860.

**BLANKS! BLANKS